NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

WEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, PRIDAY, JULY 12, 1867.

# Vol. XXVII....No. 8,192.

# WASHINGTON. THE SENATE PASSES THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL-

THE 1981 REFERRED IN THE HOUSE—BOUTWELL'S ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION AMENDED-ANOTHER IMPEACHMENT DEBATE-THE ASSASSINATION AND ANDERSONVILLE COMMITTEES AT WORK-THE MEXICAN MISSION-THE RUSSIAN NOTE-ATTI-TUDE OF THE CABINET ON THE RECONSTRUCTION

Washingron, Thursday, July 11, 1867. In the Senate to-day the consideration of the Reconstruction bill was resumed. Mr. Howard withdrew the amendment offered by him yesterday, deelaring that a vote for the ordnance of secession shall not be construed as an act of war or rebellion against the United States. A few unimportant verbal amendments were adopted, also an ameadment by Mr. Sumner forbidding disqualification from service in Boards of Registration on account of race or coler; also, an amendment extending the time for revising the registry from three to five days, and an amendment this the Reconstruction acts shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out. Several long speeches were made Buckalew made threeof them in the course of the day, one of them in favor of cumulative suffrage on the principle advocated by John Stuart Mill and others in the British Parliament. Garret Davis indulged in an oration of an hour and a balf. Finally, at 71 o'clock, a vote was reached, and the bill was passed. It is not different in any important respect from what it was when introduced by Mr. Trambull. The most important amendment is that of Mr. Wilson, which authorizes the appointmept of civilians to civil offices vacated by District Commanders.

Mr. Boutwell's resolution to adjourn until the 1st

of October next, came up in the House the first thing to-day. Great importance was attached to the resolution, for the reason that it was considered as a test of the feeling of the House on the question of imme diately disposing of impeachment. The Republicans were divided on the matter. A number wished to have the Committee report immediately, and were urged on by the course of Lawrence and Williams of the Judiciary Committee, who aunounced that that Committee was ready to report at once, if it wished. The course of Boutwell and Thomas, also mem bers of the Committee, made a middle party between these favoring an immediate report and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Wilson, who announced that a majority of the committee would not be able to report until October 16. About an hour was spent in debate, and the question got settled down to sustaining the majority of the Judiciary Committee. Pike moved to amend Boutwell's resolution making the time for the meeting of the next Congress on the 11th of November. He accompanied his amendment with a most extraordinary speech in relation to President-making. Finally the previous question on Boutwell's resolution was voted down, and Pike got a vote on his amendment, which with one exception, voting in the affirmative. Spalding's substitute, to meet on the 1st of October, on the same conditions that the present was called, was next voted on, but received only 41 votes in its favor. What seemed to be singular was that most of those favoring an immediate report on impeachment voted against Spalding's resolution. Gen. Schenck, one of the principal advocates for an early meeting of the next session of Congress, just before the vote was taken, made a state ment to the effect that the present meeting of Congress was illegal, and for that reason voted in the nega tive. Speaker Colfax overruled Schenck's opinion and on an appeal from the decision of the Chair asked by Schenck, only 14 voted against the Speaker's decision. The impeachment of the President was again brought up, by Stevens moving that the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee be printed and distributed to members at once. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, opposed this, printed and ready for members on the first day of the next session, but this, too, was voted down, and then Stevens killed the whole matter by moving to lay it on the table. This settled impeachment for the present. A half hour was spent, before a recess was taken, in discussing the position of the negro race, Mr. Mungen (Dem., Onio) doing most of the talking. At the evening session the Senate Reconstruction bill was reported to the House, and quite lively debate was had on a motion to pass it without amendment. Bingham and Boutwell favored its imagainst unnecessary haste, and on his motion it was committed to the Reconstruction Committee. The Committee will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and will endeavor to be ready to report on the opening of the session.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate to-day. under the resolution adopted previous to the recess, commenced their investigation of the charges of disloyalty against ex-Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, claiming a seat as Senator from Maryland. It will be remembered that on the night of his nomination in canens he denounced the majority in Congress as traitors, and said they were bent upon dissolving the Union and establishing a Military despotism. Some eight or ten witnesses were examined to-day. and others have been summoned. He is charged, among other things, with furnishing aid and com-fort to the enemy.

Gen. Butler's Committee of Investigation of the

Assassination of President Lincoln met to-day, and organized. Mr. James Redpath of Boston was appointed clerk to the Committee. No business was transacted, and it was decided on not to take any evidence until the trial of Surratt was ended and his case disposed of by the Court, which is trying him,

mmittee on the Investigation of the Treatment of Union Prisoners by Rebels during the War was appointed by Speaker Colfax to-day. All of those of the Committee were officers in the Union army during the Rebellion. Gen. Shanks of Indiana is Chairman. Gens. Pile, Missouri; Harding, Illinois; Stevens, New-Hampshire, and Col. Mungen, Ohio, are the the other members. The latter is the Democratic member of the Committee. The Committee will organize at once, and commence business so as to be ready to report early next session.

The Judiciary Committee of the House was engaged this morning in the examination of witnesses on impeachment. Among those who gave evidence was Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, who testified as to the condition of the confiscated and abandoned property account, and was asked the question hether the President had had anything to do with that account, to direct entries, &c. Mr. Spinner replied that Mr. Johnson had nothing whatever to do

with the accounts. It seems to be now definitely settled that the President will not revoke any of the orders of the Military Commanders removing civilians. The matter has been fully discussed, and it may be recurred to in Cabinet session to-morrow, but it is not expected that the Administration will now favor the revocation of the order by the Commander in view of the logislation of Congress looking to the ratification and confirmation of the acts of those officers. As yet the Military Commanders have not been instructed to adopt the opinion of the Attorney-General in registration. An order was issued to them, accompanied by a copy of the opinion, and directing their attention to the construction given to the law by Mr. Stanbery, but the officers were not required absolutely to adopt that construction, so that, notwithstanding the two opinions of the Attorney-General, their approval and adoption by the Addistration, and the presence of Congress here, in

ponsequence thereof, not an absolute order et any

kind has been issued by the President, b sed on the legal opinions of Mr. Stanbery, and it is believed the President will take no further steps 'n the matter, since but a few days can elapse befor e the act of Congress will intervene ratifying all 'hat has been done by the Division Commanders.

E Quite a number of candidates, for the Mexican misdon are named-some urged by friends, and others seeking the office here in preson. Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts is said to be favorably considered by the President. Among the others named as candidates are Gen. McClerrard of Illinois, Mr. Mowry of Arizona, Gen. McMahon of New-York, Mr. L. A. Rientre of Washington, and Mr. Plumb the present Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

A delegation of New-York Democrats, marshaled by the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, are here, counselling the Democrats of all parts of the country to unite at once, irrespective of the action of the Conventions, and nominate Gen. Grant for the Presidency, regard

less of the purpose of the Republican party.

In regard to the diplomatic note addressed by Russia to Foreign Powers, an impression prevails here that the telegram printed "Ireland" instead of "Cretans," and that the sympathies of the United States and other powers are to be invoked on behalf of the Greeks of Crete. Within the past two days there has been an un

usual influx in this city of persons from the South, who are said to be here to meet others from various parts of the country, to prepare for a fillibustering expedition to Mexico. Some of those present are of noted filhbustering antecedents. There are a number of Connecticut politicians

here, interested in the proposed investigation into the election of Barnum from the IIId District of that State. He is charged with bribery in obtaining his election, and his opponents claim they have a clear

## XLTH CONGRESS-SPECIAL SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, July 11, 1867. THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

journal having been read, Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate take up the Reconstruction bill, and the motion was agreed to. The pending question was on the following amendment, proposed by Mr.

and the motion was agreed to. The pending question was on the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Howard, to be added to the sixth section:

Provided, That the mere act of voting for an ordinance of Secession, so called, shall not of itself be deemed engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; nor shall any person be deemed disqualified for registration under this act, because of his having held or exercised the functions of a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Trustee, officer or agent of any institution of learning, Commissioners of banks, railroads, canale, roads and bridges, or highways; Trustee of churches, religious associations, or schools, minister, priest, or other person vested with the authority to solemnize marriage. State Commissioner, or agents for taking acknowledgments of deeds, conveyances, depositions, or affidavits.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) took the floor in explanation of his amendment, and at the conclusion of his remarks said that, as there was a large share of judicial power left in the hands of the District Commanders, it would perhaps he as well to leave them to determine the matter contained in his amendment. He would therefore withdraw it. Replying to some remarks in the debate of yesterday, Mr. HOWARD said it was clear that the Boards of Registration had some discretion in the administration of the eath. For instance, if Jefferson Davis, or some such well-known Rebel, were to apply for registration and offer to take the eath, it would be the duty of the Board to reject the application. In this particular the opinion of the Attorney-General was very faulty, to say the least of it. Mr. Howard withdrew his amendment.

emove a man once appointed.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) did not see the necessity
or this amendment, though he did not think it would de

which related only to appointments heretofore made.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by adding the words
beretofore and hereafter. The amendment as thus

amended was agreed to.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) moved to amend by adding an additional section, to the effect that none of the Rebel States be entitled to representation in Congress, unless it shall contain in its Constitution a provision deciaring that such State shall forever remain a member of the American Union; that every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the United States, and that no law shall be passed by said State in contravention of the authority of the United States, or in subversion of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL made the point of order that, under

atable.

Mr. TRUMBULL repeated his point that a proposition missable.

Mr. DRAKE said this was no new plan of reconstruc

tion. It was simply to provide that no State shall be admitted until its Constitution shall be made to conform to

mitted until its Constitution shall be made to conform to the American system of Government.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Was that in the original bill?

Mr. DRAKE—If it was not, then I insist that this Standard shall declare this amendment in order by an affirmative vote. Do not let us go away and leave the miserable fooleries and hideous monstresities of State

miserable fooleries and hideous monstrosities of State rights to return again to plague us.

Mr. BUCKALEW, though opposed to the amendment, believed on the point of order that it was admissable.

The CHAIR decided the amendment out of order, under the resolution of Friday.

Mr. DRAKE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and addressed the Senate to show that his amendment was in order.

was in order.

Mr. POMEROY did not believe this amendment was admissable. He was in favor of it, and thought the best way to reach it was through a suspension of the rule of Friday. riday. Mr. DRAKE said he should make this motion if de

Mr. DRAKE said he should have this motion it defeated on his appeal from the Chair.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) contended that the amend ment was in order. In the course of his remarks he said he reserved to himself the right to acquire such guarantees as he thought necessary to secure a republican form of government. Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) did not believe Con

gress could ask any additional guarantees.

Mr. SUMNER—It was distinctly announced in the Reconstruction bills that the Constitutions of the Rebe States should be submitted to Congress for approval.

Mr. POMEROY said that meant the right to revise the Constitutions, to see if they were in accordance with the Perconstruction bills. Reconstruction bills.

The question was then taken on Mr. Drake's appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sus-

tained, as fo	llows (Dems., i		
	Y	EAS.	
Anthony, Cattell, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, DIXON, Edmunds,	Fessenden, Frelinghuy- sen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson,	Morrill (Me.), NORTON, Patterson (N. H.), PATTERSON (Tenn.), Pomeroy,	Tipton,
AMBINITUE,			
		AYS.	
Buckalew,	Fowler.	Howe,	Summer,
Cameron, Chandler,	Harlan, Howard,	Nye, Ross,	Thayer, Wilson-13.

order,

'Mr. DRAKE moved a suspension of the rules of Friday
Mr. TRUMBULL said that motion was not in order

Mr. TRUMBULL said that motion was not in order now.

Mr. SUMNER—Better call up my resolution to reseind the resolution. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUCKALEW (bem., Pa.) offered the amendment of which he gave notice a few dave since, as follows:

SECTION.— That in the election of Representatives in Congress from the said States mentioned in the act of the second of March, 1867, each elector shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are Representatives assigned to his State byjapportionment of law; and helmay give one vote to each of the requisite number of persons to be chosen, or may cumulate his votes and bestow them at his discretion upon one or more candidates, less in number than the whole number of Representatives to be chosen from the State.

chosen from the State.

Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point of order; the above was not in order.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) in the chair, said he could not be expected to have in his mind every principle of the acts of reconstruction, so as to enable him to tell what was or what was not relevant to them; he would rather leave it to the Senate to decide such questions.

Mr. BUCKALEW said he desired to address the Senate on this amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW said he desired to address the Senate on this amendment.

Some confusion arose and several objections were made to the reception of the amendment, when Mr. SUMNER suggested that Mr. Buckalew could proceed with his speech whether his amendment was in order or not. The resolution of Friday could not restrict debate.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the Senate would save time by receiving his amendment. It would take more time to discuss points of order than to hear all that was to be said on the amendment he proposed. His object was to introduce a fundamental reform in the election system of the country. He believed the principle ought to be applied everywhere, but he thought it was absolutely necessary to be applied to the reorganization of the Southern States.

Mr. HENDRECKS (Dem., Ind.) could very well under-Mr. HENDRECKS (Dem., Ind.) could very well understand the difficulty encountered by the Chair in deciding questions of order under the resolution of Priday. That resolution restricted legislation to such as was necessary to remove the obstructions placed or likely to be placed in the way of the execution of the Reconstruction laws. He could not see that any obstructions had been placed in the way of these laws. The President had done nothing in that direction.

Mr. TRUMBULL is sid the President had issued an order in accordance with the Attorney-General's (platon.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not believe the Attorney General's (platon).

al's opinion was any obstruction. He had not seen that opinion answered, though he had seen several attempts

to answer it.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) regarded the whole subject of reconstruction legislation as unconstitutional, but was in favor of the principle of cumulative suffrage if it could be applied to all the States.

The question was then taken to decide whether the amendment of Mr. Enckalew was in order, and it

was decided	in the negative		a ofact, and
		EAS.	William #
Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Ross,	Wilson-7.
Fowler,	NORTON,	Summer,	
	N	AYS.	
Anthony.	Davis.	Nye.	Van Winkle,
Cameron,	Edmunds,	PATTERSON,	T. Wade,
Cattell,	Frelinghuyse		Willey,
Chandler,	Henderson,	Ramsey,	Yates-22.
Conkling,	Howe,	Tipton,	
Cragin,	Johnson,	Trumbull,	
So the am		at received.	

Cragin, Johnson, Trumbull,
So the amendment was not received.

Mr. BUCKALEW then addressed the Senate on the subject of the comulative suffrage contained in the amendment he had desired to offer.

Mr. SUMNER next addressed the Senate in a written speech, reviewing the different stages and propositions of Reconstruction from February, 1823, to the present time. Every measure had been fought and opposed, he said, by gentlemen of the majority as well as of the minerity. The mistake of Congress was in its delays. The President sinned by acts of commission, Congress sinned by acts of omission. At first, Congress refused to enfranchise the blacks, but after a while it established universal suffrage. It then attempted to keep Rebels out of office in the South, but did it so that the Attorney-General could set it back by an opinion. He (Sumner) advocated the exclusion of Rebels from participation in the work of forming the new government. He could not deubt, he said, that colored Senators and Representatives would soon be welcomed into the Capitol. He advocated the requirement of universal education as a condition of readmission of the Rebel States, Mr. Sumner moved an additional section requiring the establishment of a system of public schools in the Rebel States, free to all, without relation to arece or color.

Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point that the above was

met in order under the resolution of Friday.

The Senate refused to receive the amendment, yeas 11, nays 21. Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Drake, Fewler, Harlan, Howe, Eoss, Sumner, Thayer, Wade, and Wilson, (all Rep. but Dixon) in the affirmative.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by a proviso that in the appointment of Registers there shall be no discrimination on account of race or celor.

21			YEAS.	
t	Chandler,	Harlan,	Ramsey.	. Wade,
6	Cragin,	Heward,	Ross,	Wrison,
e	Drake.	Howe,	Summer,	Yates-18.
	Fowler.	Nye.	Thayer,	
-	Grimes.	Femerey.	Tipton.	
t.	Girmen,	********	NAVS.	41-14-12
e	Anthony,	Tacis.	Hendricks.	Trumbull,
n	Bayard.	DIXON.	_ Johnson,	Van Winkle
r	Buckalew,	Edmunds,	NORTON,	Willey-18.
6	Cattell,	Fessenden.	PATTER'N (T	
	Charles S. Steware	Cantle oberes	w Partar'n (N	H.)
y	Mr. SUMN	FR offered at	amendment th	at there shall
25	The state of the s	2 - 2 3 T - 2 L - Tr	Lat States for	State or Freier

officers until their State Constitutions shall have approved by Congress.

The Senate decided the above not in order.

Mr. SUMNER offered an additional content.

In Senate decided the above not in order.

Mr. SUMNER offered an additional section that all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed literally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be freely and perfectly carried out; which was adopted.

Mr. SUMMER offered an amendment as an additional section, that for the purposes of this act all cadets, midshipmen, and acting midshipmen shall be deemed officers of the United States from the time of the appearance of their names on the register. Mr. Summer said the effect of this would be to exclude men who went into the Pebellion from the military or naval academies.

The amendment was rejected. Yeas, 13; Nays, 21.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a use of \$5,000 or imprisonment for one year, to attempt to prevent the execution of this act, or the acts to which it is supplementary. Rejected.

uctil 8 o'clock. The motion was disagreed to.
On motion of Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) an amendment was adopted extending the time for the revision of the registration from three to five days.
Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) addressed the Senate at leugth

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) addressed the Schate at length opposition to the bill.

At the conclusion of his speech the bill was taken out the Committee, and reported to the Senate. The question was upon agreeing to the amendments adopted in the Committee. Mr. Sumner's amendment by way of a roviso, that no person shall be disqualified from serving on the boards of registration on account of race or plor, which was rejected in Committee of the Whole, are adopted.

adopted.
TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) for the sake of facilitating Parliamentary business before the Senate, now moved bill which had just been perfected in the Senate, as a stitute for the House bill. he Senate bill was adopted as a substitute for the

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Pa.) again took the floor, and

e-	Cattell, Chandler, Conklin,	Sen, Grimes, Harian,	Nye, Patterson (1 H.),	Trumbull, N. Van Winkle, Wade,
ã-	Cragin,	Henderson,	Pomeroy,	Willey,
d	Drake,	Howard,	Ramsey,	Wilson,
n- m	Edmunds, Fessenden,	Howe,	Ross,	Yates-31.
	Contract Con	NA NA	Y8.	- X
n-	Bayard, Buckalew,	Davis, Hendricks.—6	Johnson,	PAT'SON (Te.)
00	Carried Street &	A118	ENT.	
el	Cole, Conness,	DOOLITTLE, Ferry,	Morton, NORTON,	Sprague, Stewart,
е	Corbitt,	Guthrie, Morrell (Vt.).	Saulsbury, Sherman,	Williams-15.

The bill now goes to the House. The Senate then 7:45 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Hubbard and Barnum (Dems.) of Connecti-Messrs. Hubbard and Barnum (Dems.) of Connectient appeared and took oath as members.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) moved to suspend the
rules to enable Mr. Barnum to record his vote on the passage of the Reconstruction bill last Tuesday.

The SPEAKER suggested that there was no precedent
for a member's voting before he had been qualified.

Mr. ROBINSON saw the point, and withdrew the
metion.

Iowa) objected.

THE BOUNTY ACT.

On motion of Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Pa.) the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Bounty act of 28th July, 1866, so as to provide that in case of the death of a soldier after his discharge, and before the receiving of the bounty, it shall be paid to his heirs.

MR. FOX (Dem., N. Y.) asked and obtained permission to record his vote against the Reconstruction bill passed last Tuesday.

A PRIVATE BILL PASSED.

last Tuesday.

A PRIVATE BILL PASSED.

Mr. VAN HORN (Rep., New-York) on leave introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to admit to examination Maurice Rice Evans, for admission to the Naval Academy in September next. He explained the object of the resolution, the point being that the young man, when he passed his examination, was not the legal age. The resolution was passed.

A PRITTION.

Mr. WARD (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition of 200 citizens of Maryland, asking Congress to pass a law abolishing all distinction in suffrage, on account of color, throughout the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Boutwell, providing

for an adjournment till October.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) said that as the action of Congress on the proposed impeachment of the President would stand either for good or evil as a precedent, it was of the person accused, that in this great proceeding— which must remain in history after they had all passed away-they should command all the time necessary for a away—they should command all the time necessary for a fair, just and judicial consideration of the question. They should not let the matter be involved in the measures of party warfare which would exist during the next twelve months; they should see that the time was free from all controversy about other matters.

Mr. PIKE (Rep., Me.) asked Mr. Boutwell to let an amendment be offered for an adjournment until Wednesday, the 13th of November.

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to do so.

Mr. PIKE said be proposed that amendment without reference to the question of impeachment. He did not believe the House should hasten its session one day in

reference to that question. He did not believe that the country desired to be involved in that question. The country desired to be involved in that question. The country wanted peace; it wanted time to recover from the waste of war; so far as concerned the punishment of the person in the White House, it seemed to him that after having destroyed him politically the only question now was whether they should mangle the corpse. [Langhter.] He for one had no disposition to attempt to excite the public sympathy in that way. He did not, in saying this, mean to preclude himself from voting as his judgement would direct on the facts as they might be presented by the Judiciary Committee, but so far as public developments are yet concerned he believed he acted in consonance with the sentiment of the country and certainly in consonance with the sentiment of the country and certainly in consonance with the sentiment of the country and certainly in consonance with the sentiment of the country and certainly in consonance with the sentiment of the country when he said that he should not vote for an impeachment. But he placed his amendment on other groundson the ground simply of the advantage of Congress's sitting in November and December rather than in June and July.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) said that there seemed to be an idea growing in certain quarters of the House that the President was an innocent man, that he was a suffering man, that the country sympathized with him, and that Congress had been wrong all the time. It was coming to be the idea in certain quarters that it was vastly better to have a man in the White House who had persistently refused to execute the laws, and who would refuse to execute them, than a man who would execute them in the had the country did not want impeachment, he must have meant the country away Down East. So far as the country about Lancaster was concerned, there never had been any difficulty about it. In his opinion, the whole country believed that a sricles of impeachment should have been r

Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Ohio), protested against the remarks of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Pike), intimating that the proposition of impeachment was simply a scheme for President-making. He repudiated the charge as utterly unfounded. He might make the same allegation with quite as much truthfulness in reference to those who oppose the impeachment. How did the gentleman (Pike) know what would be the opinion of the people when they should have read and considered all the testimony on the subject! Did any gentleman expect that the subject tould be staved off! They might as well prepare to face the music now as at any other time.

Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.), expressed the opinion that the time had come when the question should be brought before the House and the country for action. He did not pretend to say what his action in the ease would be, and he did not think that any one could intelligently tell what his action might be before he had an opportunity to read and examine the testimony.

Mr. ROLTWELL insisted on the previous question.

Mr. PIKE then offered his amendment, substituting the 13th of November for the 16th of October.

Mr. SPALDING moved us a substitute a concurrent resolution similar to that under which this session is

take up when it did noest. A smaller number than a quorum could only under that clause of the Constitution compel the attendance of absent members in such manner as each House (which want a quorum thereof) should have previously provided. It followed, therefore, that a minority of each House could not have (as the argument of the gentleman from Ohio implied) larger power than a majority sitting as a legislative body. If the point of order were correct, then less than a quorum would have more power than a quorum—an anomaly never recognized by Parliamentary law, nor conferred by the Constitution. The limitation of the power of less than a quorum was absolute. They might do certain things in such manner and form and under such penalties as each House had previously provided. The point of order was, therefore, overruled on the grounds, first, that both Houses of Congress had considered this provision of the Constitution when they passed a resolution for adjournment similar to that now offered. That was a Parliamentary precedent which had not been questioned at the time in either House, and had only been spoken of latterly when it was supposed there might not be a quorum present on the 3d of July, Second, that a majority of each House, when there was a quorum present, had determined that if there should be no quorum present on the 3d of July, the absent members should not be coerced, but that the presiding officers of both branches, who were simply the organs and servants of the two Houses to execute their order should then adjourn Congress without day. Third, that it frequently happened, at the conclusion of long Sessions, that when both Houses had fixed a certain day and hour for adjournment and had finished all legislative business before the hour, members left the City, leaving less than a quorum to go through the formality of having bills enrolled and signed, but if the position if the gentlemen from Ohio were correct, that movement could protract the Session beyond the time fixed by the two houses for adjournm

Mr. SCHENCK appealed from the decision of the WILSON (Rep., Iowa) called for the Yeas and

Nays.

The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted: Yeas, 125; Nays, 14. The Nays being Messrs. Ashley of Ohlo, Benton, Boutwell, Butler, Clark of Kansas, Coburn, Judd. Kelsey, Lawrence of Ohlo, Lynch. Schenck, Shanks, Van Aernan, and Williams, all Republicans.

Mr. Pike's amendment was adopted: Yeas, 93; Nays, 50, as follows:

He Tollows:	v	P10 "	
Adams, Allison, Archer, Banks, Barnes, Barnes, Bernum, Beaman, Bingham, Biair, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Barr, Churchill, Clark (Ohio), Cornell, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Eldridge, Ferris, Fields,	Fox. Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Halsey, Hamilton, Harding, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, Hotekkiss, Hubbard (Ct.) Hullurd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kelsey, Kerr, Ketchan, Kltchen, Koontz, Lawrence, Pa.	McCullough, Miller, Moorhead, Morgan, Mungen, Myers, Nicholson, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Polsnd, Polsley, Price, Randall, Raum, Robertson, Robinson,	Shanks, Sugreaces, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens (N.H., Stewart, Store, Tuffe, Upsor, Van Aernam, Van Horn, NY, Van Trump, Washburn (M.) Washburn (M.) Williams (In.) Wilson (Down), Wilson (Penn), Wood,
	N.	Y8.	

Schenck, Scoffeld, Shellabarger, Stevens (Pa.), Taylor, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Van Horn, Mc Ward, Welker Ela, Gravelly, Hayes, Hooper, Hubbard, WV. Colvin,

Mr. Spaiding's substitute was rejected, by a vote of 40 to 108, and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was

gen.
To fill the racency on the Committee on Elections caused by the withdrawal of Mr. Nicholson—Mr. Chanler.

EXPUBLICAN STATE GOVERNMENT.
Mr. BROOMALL (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill to guarantee to the several States of the Union a Republican form of government, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

On motion of Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.), G. G. Sims, who contested the seat of L. S. Trimble, from the First District of Kentucky, was permitted to serve an amended or supplementary notice of contest within 10 days, Mr. Trimble to serve his answer within 30 days thereafter.

Mr. PAINE offered a preamble and resolution reciting that George D. Blakely sought a seat as Representative from the IIId District of Kentucky; that his competitor, Edijah Hise, had died before the votes were canvassed; that the case was not movided for by any statute but was

petent evidence. Agreed to after some discussion.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) presented a petition of Mrs.
E. N. Jackson for renewal of a patent for a bell annunciator or telegraph.

REFENTANT DESERTERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bell for the relief of repentant deserters, which was up yesterday. It provides that no soldier or sailor shall be taken to be a deserter from the army or navy who faithfully served the prescribed period of his enlistment on the 18th April, 1865, and who, without proper authority or leave first obtained, quit his command after the surrender of Lee and Johnson. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. PHELP'S (Dem. Md.), the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the cause of the decline of the ship-building interest in America, how far such depression is attributable to Congressional enactment, and how far it may be remedied by legislation.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S VIEWS OF THE NEGRO RACE.

Mr. SCOPIELD (Rep., Penn.) sentup to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Prof. Agassiz, characterizing as a villainous calumny the new spaper paragraph attributing certain views to him in reference to the negro race.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report at this session the

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) moved, as a substitute, that the Judiciary Committee have authority to have printed the usual number of copies of the testimony, 1,550, in time to be laid on the desks of the members the first day of the next session, and then moved the previous question, The previous question was seconded, and the main

Mr. STEVENS, remarking that after the vote taken he was willing to abandon the matter, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

was willing to abandon the matter, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

An internal revenue committee.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee of nine, to be known as the Committee on Internal Revenue. Referred, on motion of Mr. Garfield, to the Committee on Rules.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

On motion of Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mich.), it was ordered that the Committee of Elections, in the investigation referred to it, may sit during the recease at such times and places, and pursue the investigation by such members of the Committee, as the Committee might determine.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S VIEWS EXPLAINED BY A DEMOCRAT.

Mr. MUNGEN (Dem., Ohio), referring to Prof. Agassiz's letter, contended that it did not conflict with the ethnological views expressed by himself in his speech the other day, and got up a little discussion with Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) and Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Pa.) on the subject, Mr. WILLIAMS stating that not only had not the negro race ever established a standing government, but that the Irish and Celtic races, which were the backbone of the Democracy, had not done so. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.) tried to get into the discussion to reply to that thrust, but he did not enceed.

THEATMENT OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

Mr. MUNGEN asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Select Committee on the Treatment of the Union Prisoners to inquire also into the treatment of the Union Prisoners to inquire also into the treatment of Confederate prisoners in the camps and prisons of the United States, and why the cartel was discontinued, &c., but Mr. VAN AERNAM (Rep., N. Y.) objected; and then, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the House, at 3:40, took a recess until 8 o'cleek this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE SENATE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

THE SENATE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House reassembled at 8 o'clock, and immediately thereafter a message was received from the Senate announcing that that body had passed an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to the new Reconstruction bill. (It was to receive this message and act upon it that the

The Senate bill having been read, Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) stated that four members of the Committee before the evening session, and that he felt authorized to say that a majority of the Committee were in favor of the Senate amendment. He therefore moved that the House

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) said that he had no feeling on the subject whatever, but he could hat aly understand the impatience of the House in the matter.

the impatience of the House in the matter.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio), as a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, said that he felt as matter of respect to the Chairman of the Committee, that he should be consulted in the matter, and he had been about to wait en him for that purpose when the message arrived.

Mr. STEVENS did not see why this hill should not take the regular course and be referred to the Committee which had charge of the matter. Still he did not want to be captious, and would assent to whatever course the House chose to take.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Hi.) said that the Senate bill appeared to be an improvement on the House bill. Four members of the Reconstruction Committee had considered the bill informally, and approved of it; but if the gentiuman from Pennsylvania desired it, he would move that the bill be printed, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) asked whether it was by

Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) asked whether it was by design that in this bill the General of the Army had no power to appoint civilians to office.

Mr. FARSEWORTH said that that provision was not

Mr. SCHENCK argued that his understanding of the bill was correct.
Mr. BINGHAM asserted that it was not.
Mr. SCHENCK said he had expected to get such a flat denial as that from the gentleman from Ohio, who was one of those men who knew everything, and who supposed that no one else knew anything. He favored the reference of the bill to the Reconstruction Committee, so as to avoid the words "mongering" and "hair-splitting," that rendered the last bill nugatory. He would have swept away the mongrel governments in the South, and commence to build up from the foundation. As he would remove the obstruction in the way of a President, not by digging a canal around him, so he would remove all other obstructions.

bstructions.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not think there was any force

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not think there was any lorce in the objection made by the gentleman from Ohio; still he was rather of the opinion that the bill should be referred to the Reconstruction Committee and printed.

Mr. PiKE (Rep., Me.) said the House bill and the Senate bill were so nearly alike that he could see no difference between them.

Mr. BINGHAM, referring to Mr. Schenck's remark, did not see why that centleman should undertake to snub

Senate bill were so nearly alike that he could see he unference between them.

Mr. BINGHAM, referring to Mr. Schenck's remark, did not see why that gentleman should undertake to snub everybody, and say that he (Bingham) knew everything. If he did know everything he would not have asked him for information.

Mr. SCHENCK corrected him by saying that he (Bingham) had asked him no question, but had interrupted him by saying it was no such thing.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that he excused his colleague, for he was not himself to night. [Laughter].

Mr. BCHENCK did not know what his colleague meant by that remark, but he (Schench) was better satisfied to be what he was than to be so egregiously mistaken as his colleague was in forgetting his very offensive manner.

Mr. BINGHAM declared that he was uncapable of misrepresenting his colleague, but he knew he was not himself to night.

Mr. BINGHAM declared that he was meapable of misrepresenting his colleague, but he knew he was not himself to night.

Mr. BINGHAM, after some minutes, said he withdrew everything he had said in reference to his colleague.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) insisted that Mr. Bingham (who was speaking on the Republican side of the House, should come over to the Democratic side of the House, where he belonged, and not go back to wallowing in the mire. [Laughter.]

Some further discussion took place on the point made by Mr. Schenck against the Senate bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had not had any chance of speaking on the original bill, and that he did feel a little mallelous satisfaction in occupying enough time to say that it might be just as well to sleep on this bill. Let it be printed, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and taken up to-morrow.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) also spoke against immediaten.

be printed, referred to the taken up to morrow.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) also spoke against immediate action on the bill. It was the most important legislation had since the adoption of the Constitution. The last bill was passed so hastily that the Attorney-General discovered greatomissions in it, and in the judgment of some of the best lawyers of the country the Attorney was right in his opinion. He, therefore, deprecated haste in passing Mr. LOGAN, (Rep., Ill.) inquired as to the oath to be

administered to civiliaus appointed to office under the bill.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said the bill made no provision in that respect, but that the general law covered the whole ground.

Mr. LOGAN saw in that omission an additional reason why the bill should be printed and committed.

Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) favored the sending of the whole subject to a Committee of Conference, as it would have to come to that at last. He would be greatly pleased to see a more compact and congruous bill. He hoped, therefore, the House would non-concur in the Senate amendment and ask for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was not prepared to commit Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was not prepared to commit the whole of this important measure to a Committee of Conference and preferred its reference to the Committee on Reconstruction and to have action on it by the Honse.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) saw in the two bills only a difference of phraseology, except the omission in the Senate bill of the section imposing penalties on persons obstructing the execution of the law. There was no difference of principle except in regard to that section, and therefore he felt inclined to favor the proposition of Mr. Shellebarger to non-concur, and send the bill to a Gommittee of Conference where the difference of phraseology could be settled.

Mr. Scoffello (Rep., Pa.) wanted the bill sent to any Committee but a Committee of Conference. All the

Committee but a Committee of Conference. All the blundering legislation that went through Congress came through that great hole. [Laughter.] Mr. FARNSWORTH called for the previous question on is motion to refer the bill and amendment to the Com-

miftee on Reconstruction.

The previous question was seconded, and the motion as agreed to, 74 to 49, so the bill and amendment were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, and or-

## EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 11-Evening.-The authenticity of the Russian note to its Ministers in Washington, London, and Paris, in regard to Ireland is doubted

The returns show that the amount of the specie reserve in the Bank of England is £22,541,000.

BY ATLANTIC TRIBURAPH TO THE TRIBUNA.

VIENNA, July 11.—In accordance with the declared. intention of the Imperial Government, a bill making the Ministers of the Emperor responsible to the leg-islative body, was recently laid before the Reichsrath, and, after passing through the various stages of legislation, was to-day finally adopted, and is now a law of the Empire.

### GERMANY.

Berlin, July 11.—The Conference of the Zollve-rein has voted to rotain and continue in effect all the customs treaties made in connection with the old Zollverein before the late war with Austria.

Parts, July 11 .- His Majesty Abdul-Aziz, the Sul-

an of Turkey, left this city to-day for Eugland. PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 11 .- Orders have been sent out for the recall of the Prussian Ambassador at the City of

### SPAIN. LONDON, July 11-Evening .- It is said that an ex-

tensive conspiracy against the life of Her Majesty, Queen Isabella of Spain, has been discovered, and that over 2,000 persons have been arrested in conse quence of the developments which have been made. ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 11-Evening .- A manifesto has been issued by Garibaldi, which declares that his sons and friends will fight for the liberty of Rome.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11—Afternoon.—The National Steam Navigation Company's steamer, The Queen, Capt. Grogan, from New York June 25, touched here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, July 11—Noon.—Consols for money, 241, United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 734, Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 804. Eric Railway Sharea, 452.

Afternoon.—Consols are scarcely at firm as at the opening, and are now quoted at 94 13-16 for momey. American securities are quiet and steady. Eries, however, have advanced a this hour: Illinois Centrals, 894; United States bonds, 734; Eric sharea, 452.

Evening.—Consols closed at 942 for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 738; Illinois Central Railway shares, 804; Eric Railway shares, 452.

FRANKPORT, July 11—Evening.—United States Bonds closed at 774.

Livelprool., July 11—Noon.—Cotton is irregular. Estimated sales to-day, 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands 104d, Middling Orleans, 10 15-16d. Breadsting quiet. New Corp., 36/9. White California Wheat, 13/2. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/9. Peas, 33/8. Perk, 76/. Beef, 136/. Lard, 47/3. Bacon, 24/3. Cheese, 60/. Pot Ashes, 31/. Rosin, Common, 7/; Fine, 12/. Spirits Turpentine, 30/. Petroleum, 84d.; Refined, 1/24. Tailow, 44/. Clover Seed, 41/.

Afternoon.—The Cotton market continues dult, and prices have fallen off 1/16. The Manchester advices are unfavorable, the market in that city for goods and yarns sharing in the deliness. Bacon has advanced 3d, and is now quoted at 42/6 & cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Petroleum has declined \( \frac{1}{2} \) and closed with a declining tendency. The following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 10/d., Middling Oricans, 10/d. resultered.

Evening.—The Cotton market has been irregular throughout the day, and closed with a declining tendency. The following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 10/d.; Middling Oricans, 10/d. resultered.

Evening.—The Cotton market has been irregular throughout the day, and closed with a declining throughout the day, and closed with a declining throughout the day, and felosed wi

2 per gallon.
LONDON, July 11—Noon.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar,
5/6. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6. Lineed Cakes, 29 12/6. Linseed Oil, 241 19/. Whale Oil,
35. Sperm Oil, 2110.
Evening.—There is no change whatever to report in the London markets.
ANTWERP, July 11-Noon.-Petrelcum, 414 france for Standard White.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

ST. PETERBURG, 9th (21st) May, 1867.

"Monsieur Le Baron: The happy result of the which appears to us to be equally worthy of interest. It may be said, perhaps, that the affairs of Ireland, inasmical, as they only concern the existing relations between the British Government and Its Irish subjects, ought not to be viewed as giving rise to a European question. Our answer to that objection is very simple. Years have passed since the creation of a Polish question. The governments of France and England, since that time, have excited diplomatic conditions against us, with the object not only of intervening in that question under the specious pretence of treaties, but actually in the name of surfering humanity, of an oppressed nationality, and of a persecuted religious belief. While repecting the slightest origin interfect of the pretend of the paternal intentions of cour angust metal, and investigation. Foreign cabinets have been convinced of the paternal intentions of our angust master toward all his subjects without distinction of race or religious belief. The Polish question has disappeared, and during a long time Poland has presented to Europe the spectacle of the most perfect calm, and of the most complete harmony between the Government shave, according to us, created the Polish question which no longer exists, we can declare with truth that we have in no degree contributed to the creation of the Irish question, which unfortunately has existed for centuries, and which in our own days and still more recontly has assumed proportions as deplorable as they which first pushed by the control of the proposed of the proposed of the parallel between the pretended sufferings of Foland, and the actual sufferings of Ireland. The English press, with candor which does it honor, produces day after day by the English courts are received with definee and frequency of the parallel between the pretended sufferings of Foland, and the actual sufferings of Ireland. The popular of the proposed of the pro

"His Excellency, the Baron Brunnow, Envoy Ext Dary to his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ruesias, at the Court of St. James, Lopton."